

not repeated in the future. We have taken up the matter very seriously with the internet service providers. I assure the distinguished Members of this House that we will continue to make efforts that no such thing is repeated in the future as well.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, the second part of my supplementary was about unsolicited calls and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; Guptaji, please.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the hon. Minister is giving a beautiful reply. But one thing that we are avoiding is the attack of virus from foreign countries. I am a victim of that attack in Singapore. How can we protect our own machinery from the said attack? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is having any plan to stop it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, there are several virus programmes. There are malicious contents, hostile contents, abusive contents, etc., which are available on the net through which we are attacked from time to time. They are called virus, worm or Trojan-horse or spyware or botnet, etc. All these are there. Once we get to know that there is an attack by a particular virus, then our agencies start to work and make sure that the virus actually is dealt with. We are constantly on the job to do that.

Cold storage-infrastructure

*204. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fruits and vegetables wasted due to lack of adequate cold storage facilities during the period 2008-13, year-wise;

(b) the current requirement and availability of cold storage facilities for fruits and vegetables in the country;

(c) the steps being taken to increase cold storage infrastructure across the country; and

(d) whether the reason behind keenness of Government, on attracting FDI in retail is to help in developing back-end; storage infrastructure and not build the same by itself; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the report of Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) (ICAR Ludhiana), published in 2010, based on nationwide sample survey conducted in 106 districts of India during 2005 to 2007, the value of annual wastage of fruits and vegetables was estimated at Rs. 13,309 crores at 2009 wholesale prices. The crop-wise wastages of fruits and vegetables are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee constituted by the Planning Commission in 2012 on Encouraging Investment in Supply Chains including Provision for Cold Storage for More Efficient Distribution of Farm Produce has indicated cold storage requirement of 61.13 million tonnes and the present capacity of cold storage at around 29 million MT in the country. The present gap is around 32 million MT.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the, Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure, a component of the scheme of Infrastructure Development for food processing under which financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas including North-Eastern States is provided, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore; for creation of cold chain infrastructure in the country.

In addition, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Ministry

of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Department of Commerce in the Government of India, and State Governments are also providing assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes. The various other incentives provided by the Government to promote this sector are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The investment of FDI in retails expected to help in; developing back-end cold storage infrastructure in the country. However, the Government efforts to develop cold storage infrastructure through its various programmes will continue to be there.

Statement-I

Details of wastages of various fruits and vegetables

Crop/commodity	Losses estimated (%)	Estimate of economic value of the losses at 2009 wholesale prices (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
(i) Fruits		
1. Apple	12.3	953.
2. Banana	6.6	1275
3. Citrus	6.3	839
4. Grapes	8.3	434
5. Guava	18	407
6. Mango	12.7	3298
7. Papaya	7.4	157
8. Sapota	5.8	74
Total		7437

1	2	3
(ii) Vegetables		
1. Cabbage	6.9	217
2. Cauliflower	6.8	308
3. Green Pea	10.3	562
4. Mushroom	12.5	15
5. Onion	7.5	587
6. Potato	9	2630
7. Tomato	12.4	997
8. Tapioca	9.8	556
Total		5872
GRAND TOTAL (FRUITS + VEGETABLES)		13,309

[Source: Study by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana]

Statement-II

Details of various other incentives provided by the Government to the cold chain sector

- Under Section 35-AD of the Income Tax Act 1961, deduction for expenditure incurred on investment is allowed if this investment is wholly and exclusively for the purpose of (i) setting up and operating a cold chain facility; and (ii) setting up and operating warehousing facility for storage of agricultural produce. This deduction is allowed to the extent of 150% provided the taxpayer has commenced its business on or after 01.04.2012.

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2. Government has extended Project Import benefits to cold storage, cold room (including for farm level pre-cooling) or industrial projects for preservation, storage or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat. Consequently, all goods related to Food Processing, imported as part of the project, irrespective of their tariff classification, would be entitled to uniform assessment at concessional basic customs duty of 5%.
 3. All refrigeration machineries, and Parts used for installation of cold storage, cold room or refrigerated vehicle, for the preservation, storage, transport or processing of agricultural apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat under tariff Head: Chapter 84 are exempted, from Excise Duty.
 4. Construction, Erection, Commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to post-harvest storage infrastructure for agricultural produce including cold storages for such purposes are exempted from Service tax.
 5. Capital investment in the creation of modern storage capacity has been made eligible for viability gap funding scheme of the Finance Ministry. The cold chains and post-harvest storage has been recognized as an infrastructure sub-sector.
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DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, the Government has allowed 100 per cent FDI in the cold chain storage. The Government was obsessed and still is obsessed regarding FDI. In that obsession, they have forgotten everything else. Everything has gone out of their hands, be it the LPG prices or the petrol prices or the price of the rupee and now even the price of onion. My specific question is that after the Government has allowed FDI, how much money has come in as FDI in cold chain storage.

श्री तारिक अनवर: जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि अभी तक एफ.डी.आई. inflow during 2012-13 in food processing sector was Rs. 2193.65 crores. लेकिन हम

लोगों को यह अपेक्षा है, उम्मीद है, एक्सपेक्टेड है कि आने वाले समय में एफ.डी.आई. के थ्रू हसमें और ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट हो।

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: 2000 करोड़ रुपये ...(व्यवधान)... That proves our apprehension, Sir, that in spite of opposition against FDI, merely Rs. 2000 crores has only come. It is pretty small as far as we think for the country because all those hopes were on the FDI. Sir, as per the Government's reply, the wastage is to the tune of Rs. 13,309 crores for fruits and vegetables. Although as per the industry reports, this is to the tune of five billion dollars. In the current sliding rupee, we can take solace that instead of five billion dollars, it will be four billion dollars. Now the Minister himself has given a reply that only Rs. 2000 crores has come in. My question is as to what the Government is doing to stop this colossal loss which is happening to the fruits and vegetables. What specific things are you doing, Sir?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: If you have the figure which has been given just now regarding the total losses, these losses are essentially wastage of only fruit and vegetables. If we include cereals, wheat, rice, meat, milk, the losses go up to Rs. 44,000 crores annually. So, it is a serious issue. Here we are encouraging to set up cold storages. Unless and until we set up a big number of cold storages, it is not easy to resolve this issue. That is why the Government of India has decided to help the State Governments and help the individuals to set up cold storages. Money has been provided up to Rs. 10 crore for every project and out of that in the North East, 75 per cent will be the subsidy and for rest of the country, it will be 50 per cent subsidy.

From that angle our experience is that people are taking interest but that interest is essentially taken by certain States, for instance, Uttar Pradesh. If you go to Agra, you will find a number of cold storages and benefit has been taken by the farming community and others from Agra. There are certain States which are taking a lot of interest. In fact, I have called a meeting of the Food Processing Ministers of the States and I am going to insist that they should take advantage of it. We have also taken in confidence the NABARD and other financial institutions that they should make resources easily available for setting up these cold storages.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, the hon. Agriculture Minister has introduced the National Horticulture Board and the National Horticulture Mission through which the production of fruits has amazingly increased in the country. Can the hon. Minister state that the cold storage capacity for fruits is in matching with the ratio of the production of fruits?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There is a gap. In fact, between the total production, which is available in the country today, and the total demand, there is quite a big gap. That is the reason why we have taken up this programme.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the apple season in the hill States of India. We all know that Northern States, particularly, Himachal and Uttarakhand, suffered a natural calamity. As a result, in many apple-growing areas, the roads were washed away. The information is, Sir, that there has been a massive apple crop this year. Since the roads have been destroyed in many of these areas, it is just not possible to evacuate that fruit and bring it to the market. My question to the hon. Minister, through you, is this. Is the hon. Minister aware of this development? Number two, what is the estimated quantity of fruits which are lying on the higher reaches of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh? And, Sir, what steps are the Government thinking or planning to evacuate that fruit from the higher reaches and bring it to Delhi market, so that the farmers who have grown these fruits are saved from disaster?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, recently, hon. Chief Minister of Uttarakhand met me and raised this particular subject. Here, the question is of roads having been washed. Sir, making roads is, ultimately, the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of India is providing separate money just to help the State to save from this calamity. It is not possible that within one month or 15 days, we will be able to make all the roads in that area, but more money has been provided and details have been submitted to get more money from the State and sympathetic steps will be taken by the Government of India.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के जवाब में इस बात को स्वीकारा है कि फल, सब्जी के अलावा जो दूसरे खाद्यान्न हैं, उसमें लगभग 44 हजार करोड़

रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है, बर्बाद हो रही है। सरकार प्रयास भी कर रही है, परन्तु सरकार के प्रयास से कुछ फलाफल नहीं निकल पा रहा है। बिहार जैसा प्रदेश, जो बहुत पिछड़ा प्रदेश है, वह खास तौर पर खेती पर निर्भर करता है, गांव के किसानों पर निर्भर करता है, वहां बड़े पैमाने पर लोग फल और सब्जी का भी उत्पादन करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि..

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए। समय कम है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं सवाल पर आ रहा हूं। वहां जितनी तादाद में शीत भंडारण होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। तो जितने भी पिछड़े और गरीब प्रदेश हैं, ऐसे पिछड़े और गरीब प्रदेशों के लिए क्या आप कोई विशेष योजना चलाएंगे, जिससे वहां के किसानों के लिए कम लागत में शीत भंडारण केंद्र बनाए जा सकें और वे अपने फल, सब्जी और खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा करने की व्यवस्था कर सकें?

श्री शरद पवार: सर, जो स्कीम देश में आज है, वह नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लिए अलग है और रेस्ट ऑफ दि कंट्री के लिए अलग है। रेस्ट ऑफ दि कंट्री की लिस्ट में बिहार भी आ सकता है। यहां पर 50 परसेंट तक सब्सिडी, जिसकी सीमा 10 करोड़ तक है, वह बिहार के लिए भी एप्लिकेबल है।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा यूरिया तथा उर्वरक की मांग तथा आपूर्ति

***205. श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार से यूरिया एवं उर्वरकों के आवंटन हेतु की गई मांग का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मांग की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित यूरिया एवं उर्वरकों के आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों की मांगानुसार उर्वरकों का आवंटन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मांग को पूरा करने के संबंध में 2013-14 के लिये कोई नीति बना रही है; और